FREE COINAGE PASSED THE FORCE BILL UP.

The Senate Rejects the Finance-Bill After a Session of Fifteen Hours.

MANY AMENDMENTS ADOPTED.

Then Mr. Vest Surprises His Colleagues by a Free Coinage Substitute, Which Is Carried by a Vote of 39 to 27.

MR. INGALLS' GREAT SPEECH

The Force Bill Called up After Midnight, a Tie Results and Vice President Morton Decides in Its Favor.

RESTORED TO ITS OLD PLACE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Henald Bureau, Corner Piptzenth and G Strzets, N. W., Washington, Jan. 14, 1891.

As a substitute for the Finance bill a free coinage bill, pure and simple, passed the Senate to-night.

Then the Force bill was called up, and a tie re sulting Vice President Morton gave the casting rote in its favor, restoring it to its old place.

Crowded galleries followed the discussion of the anancial bill. It was the last day of debate on that measure. The session began at ten o'clook this morning and continued uninterruptedly until after midnight. It was by far the most interesting of all the days that have been devoted to a consideration of the money question.

It opened with a rattling speech by Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, and all through the day there occurred a succession of bright, clever ten minute speeches which entertained the spectators immensely. It was six o'clock before voting on the

amendments began. The first vote was taken on Senator Stewart's free coinage amendment. It was carried, as had been expected, but not by so large a vote as the silver men antic pated. Their majority was 12; they had counted on 20. Three democratic Senators-Gray, of Delaware; McPherson, of New Jersey, and Wilson, of Maryland-voted against free coinage, as did also the two Senators from Wyo

The real debate of the evening followed next, when Senator Plumb, of Kansas, offered his amendment providing for an issue of greenbacks to replace the retiring bank note circulation. The debate on this proposition developed the fact that a number of the free coinage Senators were inimical to further increasing the volume of flat money. Mr. Plumb sought to Reep these gentlemen in line by insisting, with much imphasis, that he would not be satisfied with a mere Free Coipage bill. What he wanted was an increase in the circulating medium, and this could only be obtained by the adoption of his proposition, and that if this were not done he would not vote for free coinage. But Mr. Plumb was doomed to disappointment.

The Senate turned the proposition down by a vote of 40 mays to 26 year, such pronounced silver men as Senators leller and Wolcott, of Colorado; Shoup and McConnell, of Idaho, and Paddock and Manderson, of Nebraska, voting with the Eastern men, under the leadership of Mr. Sherman, of

The Senate, to the general surprise of the specbanks by a wete of 35 to 31 to retain the provision permitting the banks to issue notes to the par value of their bonds.

The provision looking to an international conference for the adoption of a common ratio between gold and silver was, with a slight modifica-

tion, retained in the bill. Among the provisions stricken out of the bill the more important were the sections providing for two million two per cent bonds, the purchase of

Then Mr. Vest executed his movement of substi-

\$50,000 upon a deposit of \$1,000 in bonds.

permission to organize banks with a capital of

tuting for the whole measure a simple free coinage bill, and the Force bill was called up.

MR. INGALLS ON PULTICIDACY.

Mr. Ingalis (republican, Kansas) took the floor, and said there were two portentous evils that menaced the saiety, if they did not endanger the tence, of the hepublic. The first was ignorant, used, degraded and spurious suffrage, festered that

second evil to which he had adverted was

Ased, degraded and spurious suffrage, festered frage.

The second evil to which he had adverted was yranny of combined capital, and the people were considering that great problem now. The conscience of the nation was shocked at the injustice of modern society. The moral sentiment of mankind had been aroused at the unequal distribution of wealth and at the unequal diffusion of the burdens, benefits and privileges of society.

At the beginning of the second century the American people had become profoundly convinced that the ballot was not the vanacea for the evils of society, that it had not abolished poverty nor diminished injustice. They had discovered that political equality did not result in social fraternity, that under democracy the concentration of greater power in fewer hands was more possible than under a monarchy. George Washington, the first freeident of the Ropphiic, had, when he died in 1709, the largest private fortune in the United States. Much of it had come by inheritance, but the Father of His Country, in addition to his other virtues, had been a very prodent, sagactous, thrifty and forehanded man, who knew a good thing when he saw it—a great way off. He had an eye to the main chance. As a surveyor in his youth he had obtained inowiedge that enabled him to make exceedingly valuable locations on the public domain. The estalishment of the national capital in the immediate vicinity of his patrimonial possessions had not diminished their value. All of his belongings, at the time of his death, reached the sum total of between \$80,000 and \$90,000.

That was less than a century ago; and it was within bounds to say that at the present time therowere many scores of men and of corporations in this country whose annual income (and there had been one man whose mouthly revenue) exceeded the entire accumulations of the richest citizen of the United States at the end of the last century. The population of the Union was then 5,300,000, and the estimated wealth for the country.

between \$2,00,00,000 and \$4,00,000,000. There was not a millionnaire and there was not a tramp or paper in the country.

Since that time the United States had become the wealthiest of nations. He had read in the morning papers he had not heard it. Mr. Shermin's speech, a considerable part of which had been devoted to the defence of millionnaires, who had been spoken of as the "froth on the beer."

Mr. Sherman—Not millionnaires, but speculators, sir. Ingails—They are nearly the same, for the millionnaires are not the producers and laborers of the country. The people had suddenly awoke to the conception of the fact that the great bulk of the property of the fact that the great bulk of the property of the country was passing into the hands of those whom the Senator from Ohio called by emphomism the speculators of the country. They had no politics but plunder, and no principle but the spollation of the human race.

Referring to the late election, he said that it was neither a republican defeat nor a democratic victory. It was a great uprising, independent of and superior to both political parties. It was a peaceful revolution. He sitributed the depression in the country in great measure to the demonstization act of 1878. The painted power of the nation had been transferred from the circumference to the centre, and the poonle of that centre were unanimously demanding free coinage of silver. It was for that reason that he should corduity support the amendment of the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. Ingails closed at a quarter past twelve, having spoken a little over two hours. As he took his seat he was heartily applauded, both from the floor and galleries.

Senator Jones followed in support of Mr. Stewart's amendment, and goneral debate then closed.

Mr. MePherson said that as a member of the petitioners.

Finance Committee he had not been able to vote for the reporting of the pending bill, but he was still more bitterly opposed to the amendment of the Senator from Nevada, the effect of which, he believed, would be to demonstize six or seven hundred millions of gold.

Mr. Hawley opposed Mr. Stewart's amendment, The government was now, he said, offering to buy four and a half million ounces of eilver a month or fifty-four million a year. But that law did not satisfied because elliver was bought by the government at market rates, and demanded that the profit from the transaction should go not to the whole people, but to the mine owners.

MR. Hollie Mr. Stewart's amendment, The government at market rates, and demanded that the profit from the transaction should go not to the whole people, but to the mine owners.

Mr. Stewart moved to strike out section 4 of the Finance Committee's bill, being the proposition for the issue of 200,000,000 of bonds to buy up out-

the issue of 200,000,000 of bonds to buy up outstanding bonds.

The question was taken and the fourth section was struck out—yeas, 48; nays, 19. The negative votes were given by Messrs. Aldrich. Cameron, Casey, Dixon, Dolph, Edmunds, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hoar, Morrill, Platt, Power, Quay, Sanders, Sawyer, Shoup and Wilson and Wilson, of lowa. Mr. Sherman voted aye.

Mr. Plumb moved to strike out the first section of the bill.

Agreed to without a division. (This section provided for the purchase of twelve million cunces of silver at the market price.)

Mr. Plumb moved to strike out the second section (limiting the compulsory requirement of deposit of bonds by national banks to \$1,000).

Agreed to, without division.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee on the whole were agreed to.

A SURFRIBE.

agreed to.

A SUMPRISE.

Then Mr. West astonished the Senate by bringing forward as a substitute for the bill a purely free coinage bill, which provides that the unit of value in the United States shall be the dollar, to the coined of 112½ grains of standard silver or 25 8-10 grains of standard gold.

Mr. Vest stated that his substitute was similar to the Free Coinage bill that passed the Senate last session.

session.

Mr. Aldrich moved to amend the substitutes by adding thereto the national banking feature of the original bill. Lost—Yeas 33, nays 34.

Mr. Vest's substitute was agreed to without

air. Yeas a same and the substitute was agreed to Yeas 39, mays 27, as follows:

- Rate, Barry, Biackburnto—Yeas 39, mays 27, as follows:—
Yeas—Mossrs. Allon, Barbour, Bats, Berry, BisckburnButler, Cameron, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Eastis, Faulkner Ulbon, Gorman, Hampton, Ingalis, Jones Larkel,
Morgan, Paddock, Pad. Connell, Manderson, Milchell,
Morgan, Paddock, Pad. Connell, Manderson, Milchell,
Worghes, Walthell, Wolcott—Sa,
Nava.—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Carey, Casey, Onliom,
Davis, Divon, Delph, Edmands, Evarts, Frye, Stale, Hawley, Higgins, Hiesock, Hoar, McMillan, Platt, Quay, Sawjor, Sherman, Spooner, Sockbridge, Warren, Washburn,
Wilson of Iowa and Wilson of Naryland—27.

wilson of lowa and Wilson of Naryland—II.

ANOTHER SUBPRISE.

Mr. Hoar called up the Elections bill in order to make it the "unfinished business" for to-morrow, pending which Mr. Butler moved an adjournment. Lost—Yeas 32, nays 33.

The voise then recurred on Mr. Hoar's motion to call up the Elections bill and resulted in a tie—Yeas 33, nays 33.

The Vice President cast the deciding vote in the affirmative, thus carrying the motion. The following are the yeas and nays:—

YEAS—Massrs, Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Cameron, Carey, Casey, Cullom, Davis, Dixon, Delph, Edmunds, Evarts, Frys, Hale, Hawley, Hiscock, Best, McConnell, McMillan, Manderson, Michell, Faddock, Platt, Tower, Quay, Sandora, Sarver, Electronia, Shong, Spooner, Stockbridge, Nays.—Messrs, Barbour, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Casif, Ceckroli, Coke, Daniel, Enatls, Faulkner, Glovadai, Kenna, Morgan, Pascoe, Purch, Reavan, Stamford, Stoward, Teller, Turple, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Washburn, Wilson (Maryland) and Welesti—33.

The Senate then, at quarter-past twelve, ad-The Senate then, at quarter-past twelve, ad-

A NEW IMMIGRATION BILL TO PROHIBIT ENTRY OF UNDESIRABLE PERSONS.

The House Select Committee on Immigration late this afternoon practically completed a new bill to regulate immigration. The bill will be upon the line of one introduced by Mr. Owen, of Indiana, December 3, 1890. It prohibits entrance into this country of a subject of any foreign government who is personally hostile to the principles of the constitution of the United States, or who is an idiot, a lunatio, a felon, other than a political offender, or a mendicant or indigent person, or cripple, without the means of personal support and who is likely to become a public charge. It also prohibits the entrance of any person suffering from a loathsome or contagious disease, or who is under contract to perform labor. It provides a penalty to steamhlip or impantes who bring in persons in violation of the above requirements.

This bill will not siply to professional actors, artists, lecturers, ministers, professors or professional singers.

The bill creates the office of Superintendent of Immigration under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, with a force of clerks, who shall supervise immigration to the United States, regulate all matters pertaining thereto and do all acts necessary for the comfort and proper landing of the word "afront" gives way to the experiment of great properties and proper landing of the word "afront" gives way to the experiment of well to intend the prohibits the entrance of the Mexican government in the first of Weil and La Abra.

Stages at one time in its history the Mexican government in the first of the stages at one time in its history the Mexican government in the first of the stages at one time in its history the Mexican government in the first of the stages at one time in its history the Mexican government in the first of the stages at one time in its history the Mexican government in institution to the united States for the Courts of the Fraud claim, and employed Matter the constitution of the fraud claim, and employed Matter the constitution of the fraud claim, and employed Matter the construction of the senate that the united States four the fraud claim, and employed Matter regulate immigration. The bill will be upon the line of one introduced by Mr. Owen, of Indiana, December 3, 1890. It prohibits entrance into this

supervise immigration to the United States, regu-late all matters pertaining thereto and do all acts necessary for the comfort and proper landing of immigrants. A tax of lifty cents is levied upon every immigrant who comes into the United States by any steam or salling vessel. Penalties are provided for the violation of the laws, and the Circuit and District courts of the United States are invested with full jurisdiction of all causes, civil and criminal, arising under this act. It goes into effect April 1, 1891.

WASHINGTON NOTES. In the House to-day Mr. Mansur, of Missouri, in-

troduced for reference a bill to throw open the the twelve million ounces of surplus silver and the | Cherokee Strip, as the Cherokee Commission were hopeless of coming to an agreement with the Cherokees.

New York postmasters appointed:—M. H. Davis,
Roiceville; P. E. Teator, Cokertown; E. S. Lomtard,
East Beckmantown; E. A. Weaver, Manorton;
Sarah E. Ralph, Scunett, and E. E. Emery, Medford.

A GET-UP-AND-GET MAN.

I asked J. C. O'Brien, of Rochester, what he thought of Mr. Dana in connection with the Senatorship, Mr. O'Brien is a representative Irish-American, a prominent lawyer and a democrat, He replied:-"I have seen Mr. Dana mentioned in this connection, and speaking as one out of poli-tics I should say that if I had anything to do with the election there is not a man in the whole State for whom I would vote quicker than for Mr. Dans. He is a great man. His paper shows that, and an editor's paper is the exponent of the man. He is a get-up-and-get fellow; a bright, brainy man. He would certainly make a capital Senator."

BAD FOR SENATOR MOODY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PIEURE, S. D., Jan. 14, 1891 .- The two Brown county republican members of the House were unseated to-day. This means the defeat of Senator Moody. The action of the House has created a storm of indignation among all classes of republicans as the Brown County Judge had ordered a recount of the vote there.

ADMITTED TO THEIR SEATS.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan 14, 1891,-In the House this afternoon the Judiciary Committee reported favorably the bill making an apportionment of Repre-

FOR MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1891.—Edwin S. Stuart was unanimously nominated for Mayor by the Republican Convention to-day. Mr. Stuart is the proprietor of a book store and a member of the Select Branch of the city's Councils.

RUSSIA'S SEAL GROUNDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14, 1891 .- A despatch from St. Petersburg was published here yesterday stating that "One Merloff, Consul General for Russia at San Francisco, had been reporting against the leasing of the Kommanderoffsky group of Behring and Copper islands for sealing purposes to Ameri-

Inquiries result in establishing the fact that no such person ever filled the position of Consul General at this port. It is surmised that the report referred to emanated from an emissary of the Rus-

MAY BE DISMISSED

Points To Be Made by the Government's Law Officers in the Behring Sea Case.

A MEXICAN PARALLEL.

Mr. Enloe Introduces the Resolution of Protest in the House.

ENGLAND'S DISCLAIMER ANTICIPATED.

[FROM OUB REGULAR CORBESPONDENT.]

CORMER FIFTERINI AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1891.

The law@officers of the government have now spent two days in examining the case of Sir John Thompson. They have already reached the stage of moral conviction that the Supreme Court will, without doubt or delay, find itself necessitated to dispossess itself of the motion lodged with it last Monday in the name, style and behalf of Sir John. The officials of the Department of Justice found the conclusions whereat they have so speedily

arrived upon the following grounds:First-The case made by Sir John Thompson raises essentially and as a matter of substance question of disputed boundary between the United States and a foreign nation. Such a question has repeatedly come before the Supreme Court, and in every instance that Court has ruled that it must and will follow and enforce the construction as to boundary imparted by Congress; or by the Executive in the absence of a legislative determination.

Second-The Attorney General will resist the motion of Sir John Thompson as "vexatious," using that term in its legal sense. On this point he will introduce, under seal of the Department of State transcripts of diplomatic archives showing that the Queen or Great Britain and Ireland, the sovereign of Sir John Thompson, is now and has long been engaged in litigating the respective rights of Great Britain and the United States in the executive de-partment of the federal government, and that a mere subject of that sovereign, even with her con sent, cannot be permitted to harass the govern ment of the United States by citing it before another department of the federal government to answer to the same allegations of complaint arising

out of the same subject matter. Third-The motion will be opposed on the ground that the case of the Sayward is not an Admiralty case and that consequently no authority to issue the desired writ of prohibition resides in the Su-

A PARALLEL INCIDENT.

I have the highest authority for saying that the position taken by the HEBALD on the question of transferring the Behring Sea controversy to the United States Supreme Court is entirely in accord with the views of the administration. It is held that it is discourteens for a foreign government to attempt to take a matter out of the diplomatic de partment and endeavor to put it in the courts. As an instance of this and of recent date the attenon of your correspondent has been called to the use of the Mexican government in the fraud claim f Weil and La Abra.

modification being made in the resolving clause, wherein the word "affront" gives way to the expression "in derogation of the dignity of the government of the United States." The preamble of the resolution reciting the facts in the case remains unchanged.

exument of the United States." The preamble of the resolution reciting the facts in the case remains unchanged.

Mr. Enice is a distinguished member of the democratic side of the house and lays aside all party feeling in this matter to resent the indignity put upon the United States by the British Premier. Mr. Enice has carefully read the briefs of the case submitted to the Supreme Court and is taking a deep interest in the matter.

LORD SALEBURY'S POSITION.

The British Minister has maintained an absolute silence respecting the proceedings of Monday since their occurrence. Neither officially nor unofficially has anything been uttered by him for publication. He is understood to be awaiting the authority and instructions of Lord Salisbury before tendering any explanations to Mr. Blaine, to whom his first and possibly his only statement, whether official or otherwise, will be made. It is not improbable that by to-morrow, which is the weekly diplomatic day at the State Department, the Minister may find himself in possession of Lord Salisbury's wishes touching any communication which is to be made to Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Blaine will be reminded when Lord Salisbury thinks the proper moment for explanation has arrived that the British government has made no application nor suggestion of any sort to the Supreme Court of the United States and advised that in the existing state of the diplomatic proceedings nothing could be more unlikely than that any resort by that government to the Judicial Department of the federal government should be undertaken.

It will be suggested to Mr. Blaine that any mis-

nothing could be more unlikely than that any researt by that government to the Judicial Department of the federal government should be undertaken.

It will be suggested to Mr. Blaine that any misapprehension which may have occurred in any quarter touching the nature of the relation of the imperial government to the proceeding instituted by the Attorney General of Canada in the Supreme Court of the United States has either grown out of the complex character of the political connection of the Dominion of Canada with the United Kingdom, or from the particular form of statement used by the barristers of the Supreme Court charged with the presentation and submission of the case of the Crown officer of Canada in signifying to the Court the assent of the imperial government to the proceeding.

Canada is a self-governing British colony, and in point of law and fact exercises many functions and performs many acts which are clearly distinguishable from those of the mother country. Her international relations are conducted by the imperial government, with whom remains the responsibility for all diplomatic action. But the action of the Attorney General of Canada, as Mr. Blaine will be invoked to remember, is not of a diplomatic character, and being of a nature entirely within the scope of his midvidual capacity, and therefore necessarily within that of the confederate government at Ottawa, its performance does not constitute the proceedings of last Monnay an action of the British government.

A DISCLAIMEN ANTICIPATED.

This discrimination of the true character of the proceeding will, it is fully expected, necessitate the acceptance by Mr. Blaine of the disclaimer voluntarily tendered by Lord Salisbury, assuming that he shall deem it advisable to over any observations on the incident to the consideration of Mr. Blaine may perceive the mutual advantage of bains

rations on the incident to the consideration of Mr. Blaine.

Lord Sallsbury may not be without nope that Mr. Blaine may perceive the mutual advantage of being possibly left free to conduct the truly imperial issues involved in the Behring Sea question at large without the disturbance and distraction due to the implication of urgent and particular interests. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that Str Julian Pauncefote may be required at an early day to intimate to Mr. Blaine that his recent note is perceived with gratification to afford the basis upon which can be built, without unreasonable delay, the framework of an arbitration that both of the sovereign parties confessedly desire.

The circumstance that the British government is not a party to the judicial proceedings begun last Monday will naturally dispense the British Minister from offering any remarks to Mr. Blaine of an apologetic character.

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ALL QUIET IN LONDON.

matter to Lord Salisbury through the United States Legation nothing is known of it there. Minister Lincoln is on the Atlantic, but is expected at Southampton to-morrow. Mr. Henry White, Chargé d'Affaires is absent on Legation business. Secretary McCormick is absent on

The military and naval attachés had the Legation to themselves to-day.

They knew nothing about such a communica-tion, and had they known they would have said nothing. The general impression in diplomatic circles is that no such communication has been received. The atmosphere seems exceedingly calm compared to that of the United States

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION.

BUMOBS IN LONDON CONCERNING THE NEW PHASE OF THE QUESTION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Jan. 14, 1891.-The Press Association has information to the effect that the British government approves of the appeal made to the United States Supreme Court asking that Court to issue a writ of prohibition and to annul the action of the District Court of Alaska in condemning the British schooner W. P. Sayward, which was seized by the United States government on the charge of il-United States government on the charge of illegally capturing seals. Lord Salisbury has always contended during the negotiations with the United States that the laws of that country did not make Behring Sea a mare clauses. The case now before the highest court in the United States will be argued on the international question whether any Power is entitled to claim fishing rights outside of the three mile limit. The British government hopes that the Supreme Court will, in its decision on the question now submitted to it, show that there has never been any exclusive rights given to the United States to close Behring Sea to the other Powers.

Powers.

The Press Association to day sent out a statement saying it was understood that United States Minister Lincoln would have an interview with Lord Salisbury a few days after his return to England, and submit to the Prime Minister communications on the subject of the Behring Sea controversy. The statement also says it is improbable that Lord Salisbury will recede from his present position.

CANADA'S CONTENTION.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON SEES NO IMPROPRIETY IN THE COURSE OF THE DOMINION.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HUBALD. OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 14, 1891 .- "I confess I cannot see why the action of the Canadian government in becoming a party to the application of the owner of the Sayward should arouse indignation in the United States, as the HERALD claims it is calculated to do," Sir John Thompson said to your correspondent to-night.

"I think, on the other hand, our action is a tribute to the reputation of the Supreme Court, which is calculated to arouse pride rathef than

tribute to the reputation of the Supreme Court, which is calculated to arouse pride rathef than indignation. Any one familiar with the Behring Sea dispute will remember at the very outset that we were told that the United States Courts were open to us for redress if any wrong had been done to our citizens. Well, at that time we thought our most direct course to obtain redress was by negotiation with the American government.

PAPTIENT OF DELAY.

**After six years' negotiations with no prospect of a settlement we appeal for judgment to one of their own tribunals. The Herald is wrong when it describes Mr. Blaine as retreating. The very last letter of his of which we are cognizant contains proposals which if acceeded to by us would involve further long delay and at the end of that we would be no nearer a settlement of the real point at issue—namely, the question of jurisdiction outside the three mile limit.

**With regard to the unparalleled nature of our application I have only to say that we have adopted a mode of procedure which is familiar to the Supreme Court in cases where a foreigner brings an action in that court. With respect to the probable action of the Court i think it improper to speak, but there can be no question of its power to prohibit an inferior court from adjudicating on an action taking place outside of the territorial limits of the United States.

1' do not think the Court will take within Its purview that the matter brought before it has been the subject of diplomatic negotiations. It is supreme in judiciary affairs, and liable neither to control nor to opposition from ano other branch of the government.

RECIPROCITY THE REMEDY.

RECIPROCITY THE REMEDY.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 14, 1891 .- The Mail to-day says:-"It is reported from Ottawa, on authority which leaves little reason to doubt that the rumor is true, that the imperial government is urging the Dominion Ministers to unite in a proposition to arrange all matters in dispute between Canada and the United States on a basis of a wide measure of commercial reciprocity, and that Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues are seriously disturbed in consequence." sequence.

GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

MR, STRAUSS DEFINES THE CONTENTION OF THE APPELLANT NOW BEFORE THE COURT.

Mr. Charles Strauss, of No. 237 Broadway, this city, is the attorney of record in the case of the owner of the Sayward upon the appeal of the latter to the United States Supreme Court in the Distriot of Columbia. He has followed the case from the outset, and in the course of a conversation with me yesterday insisted upon the simplicity of the

"Why," said he, "if this case could only be relieved of its purely political environments no person would for a moment hesitate to declare that in justice to the dignity of their courts the United States could do nothing more than admit the right of appeal from the district magistrate of the su preme tribunal. The question involved is the right of a person, the subject of a friendly nation, to his

of appeal from the district magistrate of the superson the subject of a friendly nation, to his property, which, he asserts, was unwarrantedly taken from him upon the high seas.

"The appeal was made from the ruling of the District Court in Alaska, upon the presentation of the case of the Sayward by the prosecution. In the arguments used by the latter and in the papers which formed part of the condemnatory proceedings it was asserted that the Sayward was seized fitty-nine miles from the shore. It is contended by the counsel upon appeal that the United States do not have the right to make such a seizure at such a distance from their shores. If the United States have jurisdiction over waters that distance from their shores. If the United States have jurisdiction over waters from their shores. If the United States have jurisdiction over waters from their shores. If the United States have jurisdiction over waters from their shores in the mainland in Behring Saa? Then, if they are granted that right, why not give the same jurisdiction over the entire body of water, 1,500 miles from the mainland in Behring Saa? Then, if they are granted that right, why not give the same jurisdiction over the entire body of water, 1,500 miles long and 1,000 miles wide?

THE SUPPLEME COURT NOT TO ANHOGATE ITS HOHES. "If is true that the statute constituting the District Court of Alaska does not speak of the right of a lidgant to appeal to a higher tribunal from its rulings. But it distinctly does not prohibit such action. The question, so far as this right of appeal is concerned, seems to me to rest in the advisability of the United States Supreme Court or of Congress to give magistrates in the District Court of Alaska supreme Court to determine, and it is one of the Supreme Court does against the condemnation of the Supreme Court does against the condemnation of the Supreme Court does against the condemnation of the Supreme Court to determine, and it is one of the public of final decision by an inferior tribunal business and the supre

NOTHING ENOWN AT THE LEGATION OF ANY COMMUNICATION PROM SECRETARY BLAINE, [BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

The Herald's Europeau edition publishes to-day the following, dated

LONDON, Jau. 14, 1891.—If Mr. Blaine has sent any communication on the Behring Sea

sent any communication on the Behring Sea

to Behring Sea and the same reasoning applies to the history of treaties which have applied to the coentribution time, year so the French Revisition, the two ice seas, the Arctic and Antarohe, were not regarded as being separated from the contributory occans. When Fleurien made this division he took the Polar circles as boundaries, and to the line of division the British Commission of 1848 acceded. Consequently here also the Behring Sea spears as part of the Pacific Occan, and acts diffy-nine miles from coast line cannot be regarded as within the jurisdiction of the United States."

ONE NEW SHIP TO BE KEPT AT HOME

The San Francisco Will Not Go to the Asiatic Squadron.

AN OLD SHIP TO TAKE HER PLACE

The Navy Department Decides to Keep All New Ships at Home.

> [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.] HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1891.

The new cruiser San Francisco will not be asigned to be flagship of the Asiatic station, as originally contemplated. As the Navy Department has decided to keep as many vessels as possible on duty in the northern Pacific during the coming summer it has been found necessary to detail a vessel from the East to relieve the Omaha as flagship of the Asiatic station. The Lancaster, which has recently been repaired at the Kittery Navy Yard, has been selected for this assignment. This ship was being fitted out as a gunnery ship for the special training of enlisted men in the handling of modern guns. A special appropriation was made by Congress for that purpose, and a special battery is now in course of construction at the Washington Navy

course of construction at the Washington Navy Yard. Commander Colby M. Chester had been practically determined upon as her commander, and several officers, who were considered especially well qualified as instructors, were being held in reserve for duty as his assignants. All these plans have been altered by the decleion reached to-day to send her to China.

The reason assigned for her selection is that the department desires to keen all the new vessels in home waters for evolution exercises during the coming summer, and that she is the only one of the old vessels in a sufficiently desirable state of repair to be available for duty as a flagship.

The Omaha is due in San Francisco early in March. The purpose is to have the Lancaster sail from New York to relieve her early in February.

NAVY ORDERS AND NOTES. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1891,-Lieutenant J. H. L. cloombe has been detached from duty in the Coast Survey and ordered to the Fish Commission steamer Albatrosa; Ensign C. B. Morgan from the San Francisco and ordered to the Alert; Ensign E. steamer Abairosa; Ensign C. B. Morgan from the
San Francisco and ordered to the Alert; Ensign E.
A. Anderson from the Alert and ordered to the Fish
Commission steamer Albairosa; Ensign R. B.
Dashiell from duty in the Bureau of Ordnance
and ordered as Inspector of Ordnance in charge at
the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground, Indian Hoad,
Md. Gunner J. B. Grainger has been ordered to
duty at the works of the Standard Steel Company,
Thurlow, Pa. Medical Director W. T. Hord has
been ordered to assume duties as president of the
Examining Board on the 22d inst, in place of Medical Director J. Y. Taylor, relieved; Medical Director B. C. Dean has been detached from duty
in charge of the Naval Hospital, Chelsea,
Mass., on the 20th inst., and ordered
to duty as a member of the Medical
Examining Board. The orders detaching Passed
Assistant Surgeon W. H. Rush from the Saratoga
and the orders of Passed Assistant Surgeon Richard Ashbridge to that vessel bave been revoked.
Lieutenant T. B. M. Mason has been detached from
special duty at the Navy Department and ordered
to the Chicago. Lieutenant Albert Mertz has been
detached from the Minnesota and ordered to the
Yantic. Passed Assistant Engineer G. P. Lunsden has been ordered to duty on board the Ajax
and other monitors near Richmond on the 20th
inst. Passed Assistant Surgeon A. G. Cabell has
been detached from duty at Richmond and or
dered to the Newark February 2.

The United States steamer Ranger sailed from
San José, Gustemala, on the 18th inst., for Corinto,
Nicaragua.

The training ship Portsmouth has sailed from

Nicaragus.

The training ship Portsmouth has sailed from Norfolk for the West Indies. She will spend the greater part of her time in the vicinity of the Gulf of Paris.

Rear Admiral Gherardi, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, has received final instructions from the Navy Department in regard to the future movements of the vessels of that squadron. He will sail for the West Indies on the flagship Phildelphia probably Thursday or Friday of this week.

ARMY ORDERS.

dered to report to Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Baily, president of the Examining Board at Fort Sam onston, Texas, for examination for promotion. The following named officers have been ordered to report to Lieutenant Colonel I. D. De Russy, Fourteenth infantry, president of the Examining Board tion for promotion:-Second Lieutenants C. L. Collins, Twenty-fourth infantry, and H. C. Cabell, large piece of soap lying in the washstand was Jr., Fourteenth infantry. The extension of leave borne swiftly across the room and landed with a Jr., Fourteenth infantry. The extension of leave of absence granted Captain C. P. Eagan, commissary of subsistence, has been still further extended four months. The following named officers have been ordered to report to Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Bates, Twentieth infantry, president of the Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion:—First Lieutenant J. K. Waring, Second infantry, and Second Lieutenants T. H. Wilson and J. M. Arrasmith, Second infantry, and W. H. Johnston, Jr., Sixteenth Infantry. The following named officers have been ordered to report to Colonel E. F. Townsend, Twelfth infantry, president of the Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion:—Second Lieutenants Woodbridge Geary, Nineteenth infantry, E. A. Root, Twenty-second infantry, H. C. Hale, Twelfth infantry, and E. S. Walker, Seventeenth infantry, The following named officers have been ordered to report to Lieutenant Colonel La R. L. Livingston, Third artillery, president of the Examining Board at Washington Barracks, D. C., for examination for promotion.—Second Lieutenants C. H. Cochran, Seventh infantry, E. F. Taggart, Sixth infantry; S. L. Faison, First Infantry, and C. R. Edwards, Twenty-third infantry, The following named officers have been ordered to report to Colonel C. E. Compton, Fourth cavality, president of the Examining Board at Fort Sherman Idaho, for examination for promotion:—First Lieutenant G. K. McGunnegle, Fifteenth infantry, and Scoond Lieutenants Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., Fourtenth infantry, and Charles McQuiston, Fourth infantry, and Scoond Lieutenants Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., Fourtenenth infantry, and Charles McQuiston, Fourth infantry, Captain C. S. Smith, Ordnance Department, has been ordered to proceed from this city to the United States proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on public business in connection with the test of ordnance. First Lieutenant M. F. Waltz, Twelfth infantry, has been relieved from further duty at the Cathedral School of St. Paul, Garden City, of absence granted Captain C. P. Eagan, commis-Harvey, surgeon; Captain H. W. Sprole, Sixth cavalry: First Lieutenant E. B. Frick, assistant surgeon, and First Lieutenant W. H. Kell, adjutant Twenty-second Infantry, recorder. Second Lieutenant G. P. Ahera, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will report to the Board for examination. Captain E. Z. Steever, Third cavalry, has been detailed for duty at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kam., for assignment to the charge of the Department of Engineering, and will report accordingly by February 1, 1891, to the commanding officer of the school. The following named officers of the Ordnance Department have been relieved from their present duties and assigned to ordnance duty, as follows:—First Lieutenant J. T. Thompson, on inspection duty at the Bullders' Iron Foundry, Providence, R. I., as assistant to Captain J. E. Greer, Ordnance Department; First Lieutenant C. B. Wheeler as assistant at the United States proving grounds, Sandy Hook, N. J., with station at New York city. Leave of absence for one month on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the United States, has been granted Professor S. E. Tilliman, United States Military Academy. Second Lieutenant Frank Green, Signal Corps, now on duty at Sante Fé, N. M., has been ordered to make a thorough inspection of the Signal Service stations at Forts Sill and Renc, O. T.; Dodge City, Kan., and Pueblo, Col. Second Lieutenant W. P. Burnham, Sixth infantry, has been ordered to report to the president of the Examining Board at Washington Barracks, D. C., for examination for promotion. First Lieutenant T. J. Ciay, Tenth infantry, has been ordered to poin his regiment. A general court martial has been appointed to meet at West Point, N. Y., on Thursday, the 15th inst. The detail for the court is as follows:—Captain E. E. Wood, Eighth cavalry; First Lieutenants S. P. Wisser, First artillery, and E. W. Hubbard, First artillery, and F. W. Hubbard, First artillery, and F. W. Hubbard, First artillery, and F. W. Hubbard, First artillery,

firm consists of John C. Ritchie, George S. Bitchie and James B. Ritchie. and sames B. Ritchie.

John C. Ritchie bas been a prominent bear for some years. He operated heavily last year, and it was reported that he made over \$100,000 in the great bear markets of October and November. He said to-day he had no statement to make except that the firm was "short" of stock and could not meet its obligations.

RIGHTS OF ADVENTISTS.

THE QUESTION OF A MAN'S RIGHT TO WORK ON

SUNDAY IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 14, 1891 .- The case of B. M. Ring, the Obion county Adventist, was taken up ex parte in the federal court this morning. Attor ney General Pickles having telegraphed that it was impossible for him to attend, W. A. Collier represcated the Sheriff of Obien county. The defendant was represented by Don M. Dickinson and Colonel Richardson, of Dycreburg.

Colonel Richardson opened the case by reading the petition of R. M. King for a writ of habeas corpus, setting forth the facts of his arrest and con viction for Sabbath breaking, alleging that he is imprisoned and restrained of his liberty in violation of the constitution of the United States, and especially in violation of article 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment:-"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privilege or immuni-ties of the citizens of the United States, nor shall

Amendment:—"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privilege or immunities of the citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of lire, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Mr. Collier then read the return of Sheriff Jackson, setting forth that he had obeyed the writ of habeas corpus, and giving as his authority for holding King in custoay his conviction by the Circuit Court of Sabbath breaking. Den M. Dickinson explained that the contention of the defence was that King had not been convicted in accordance with the law of Tennessee; that there was no law or statute authorizing his conviction, and hence he was lilegally restrained in violation of the constitution of the United States.

The indictment on which king was arrested was then read. It charged the offence of ploughing on Sunday, the repetition of which under common law became a common nulsance. The petitioner's counsel held that no such statute existed and that the Supreme Court had conjoined the decision without an opinion being delivered.

Judge Hammond held that he had not the jurisdiction to pass on a decision of either the Circuit Court or the Supreme Court this man was illegally convicted, and it could be shown that no such law existed at all, then this court had jurisdiction to pass on whether or not this man was illegally convicted, and it could be shown that no such law existed at all, then this court had jurisdiction to pass on whether or not this man was illegally convicted, and it could be shown that no such law existed at all, then this court had jurisdiction to pass on whether or not this man was illegally convicted, and it could be shown that no sunday, and that the habitual doing so shocked the moral sense of the community, he was guitty of committing a common nuisance. The question of religious belief, or the observance of any other day as Sabbath by the defendant, did not enter into the question

showed that it was not only a matter of conscience with an Adventist to rest on Saturday, but also to work six days in the weer. It was also the policy of the country.

He held that it was more immoral to rest two days in the week than to rest on Saturday and work on Sunday. At this point the court adjourned until to-morrow.

The National Religious Liberty Association, by whom Judge Dickinson was engaged, has taken up the case in earnest and is anxious to get it before the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. C. Eldridge, of Battie Creek, Mich., president of the association, is attending the trial and takes great interest in it. He says there are 60,000 Adventists in the United States.

WITCH DOCTORS AFTER SPOOKS, LIVELY EXPERIENCE OF A PENNSYLVANIA MAN

WITH THE SPIRITS. [BY TILEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] HAZLETON, Jan. 14, 1891.—The people of this city have been much exercised for the past three WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1891 .- Second Lieutenant Frederick Perkins, Fifth infantry, has been orweeks over a spook that has been destroying the peace and happiness of George Bonts, a respecta-ble resident of West Hazieton, a suburb of this city. I called on Mr. Bontz to-day and found him and three small children in a high state of excitoment. The spook had been very busy. In the kitchen of the house a chair was moved from

one side of it to the other.

heavy thud in the opposite corner. A picture

A short time after a

heavy thud in the opposite corner. A picture hanging on the wall was turned face in and another fell from its fastenings to the floor. No more manifestations were seen to-day.

Mr. Bontz said that two days ago a large barrel of sauerkraut, weighing 400 pounds, was upturned in the cellar and its contents strewn sround the floor. He says in explanation of these queer freaks that his former housekeeper was in love with him and takes this method of compelling him to marry her.

The trouble began three weeks ago, when he was living on Chestnut street, this city. Thinking the house was baunted he moved to his present residence, but had no sconer got settled than the spook made things liveller than before.

A few days ago, upon the advice of a witch doctor, he discharged his housekeeper. Last night he had her arrested and brought before Justice Jones, who put her under \$300 bonds to keep the peace and let Mr. Bontz alone. The witch doctor to-day began a spell to chase the evil spirits away, and task.

FEASTED ON PINS AND BUTTONS.

OSTRICHES DOUBLE DISCOUNTED BY A MARYLAND BABY ELEVEN MONTHS OLD. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. Baltimone, Jan. 14, 1891 .- During the past forty

eight hours Leo, the eleven-months-old baby of Oscar M. Spurrier, Register of Mount Airey district, with the assistance of Dr. Todd and several emetics, was relieved of sixty-six different articles which he had swallowed while left alone in the sawing room. The list of these articles is given

sewing room. The list of these articles is given as follows:—
Eighteen pins, 4 needles, 8 tacks, 7 wads of paper, 2 wads of muslin, 8 china buttons, 1 vest button, 1 peace of muslin, 8 china button, 1 piece of bark, 5 pieces of cork, 1 piece of leather, 1 piece of match, 1 shank button, 1 brass pauts button, 2 pieces of chips and 1 piece of wrapped cotton.

The baby is resting easier and it is hoped that the worst is over.

A FRENZIED WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

AFTER A STORMY SCENE WITH ANOTHER WOMAN'S HUSBAND SHE POISONS HERSELF. WILEESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 14, 1891 .- A sensational suicide occurred at Pittston, this county, early this morning. Mrs. Max Ludwig, the reputed wife of Max Ludwig, proprietor of the largest hardwars house in the town, ended her life with a dose of laudanum. Some time ago Ludwig's first wife en tered a Philadelphia hospital, where she remained for some months undergoing treatment. Upon her return, partiallly cured, she found that the woman who had acted as housekeeper for Ludwig was livwho had acted as housekeeper for Ludwig was liveling with him as his wife. A stormy scene ensued, which ended in Mrs. Ludwig being denied further admission to the house, and the other woman was installed in her place. The wife disappeared and her whereabouts are unknown, although it is rumored she returned to the hospital. Ludwig and his housekeeper did not live very happily together and frequent violent altereations occurred between them. A row of unusual violence Tuesday night was followed this morning by the tragic death of the woman, who, in a fit of uncontrollable rage, swallowed the contents of a vial of laudanum.

ASSAULTED AN EDITOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Jan. 14, 1891,-The Daily News this morning contained a rather caustic article on the management of the Post Office in general and on A. H. Bobinson, the assistant nost master, in particular. This criticism was caused by the finding of mail matter in an ash barrel some time ago. This afternoon young Winslow Robinson, brother of the government official, entered FAILURE OF A PHILADELPHIA BEAR.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1891.—Ritchie Brothers, brokers, suspended business this afternoon. The failure is attributed to the extensive and losing operations of the senior member of the firm. The